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PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

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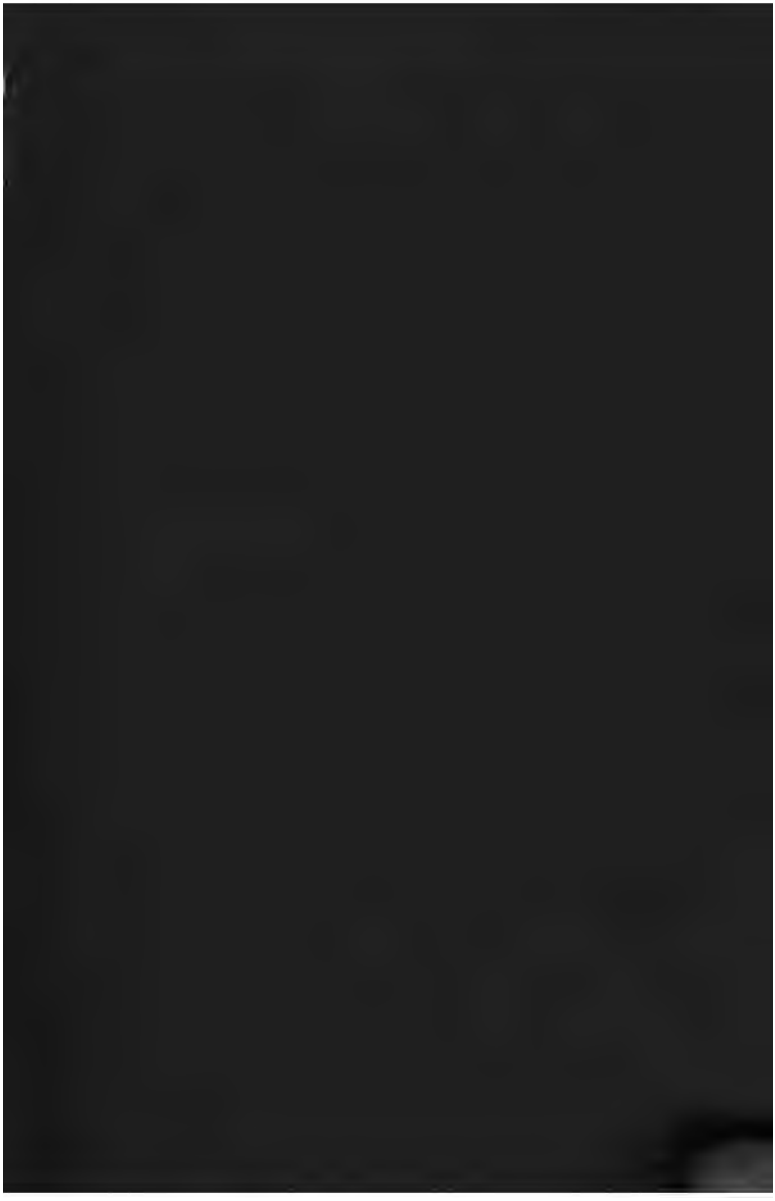

THE PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE THROAT,

(GOLDEN SQUARE.)

BASED ON

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1867.

EDITED BY

MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., LOND.,

Honorary Medical Superintendent.

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"In the early stage of any department of knowledge, it is almost a matter of necessity that it should be in the hands of a few. But it is the highest privilege of those who thus devote themselves to the reclaiming of new spots of territory, to be able after a while to hand them over to the Commonwealth, to prove that they are now cultivated and well worthy of annexation." *Jonathan Hutchinson.*

PREFACE.

The Hospital having been established nearly 10 years, it is thought that the time has now arrived when its experience, as regards drugs and the combinations of drugs, should be placed before the profession.

Though the highest importance is attached at this Hospital to constitutional medicines, great value is also ascribed to local remedies, and if THE PHARMACOPŒIA be found useful, it will probably be on account of the numerous formulæ it contains for Lozenges, Inhalations, Atomised Fluids, and Throat-Collyria.

Most of the London Hospitals whilst publishing Formulæ, omit the Materia Medica, but as many new remedies have been introduced into THE PHARMACOPŒIA of this Hos-

pital, it has been thought desirable to include both the Materia Medica and a Classified Index.

By adding notes to the little volume, the Editor has endeavoured to increase its utility, and if, to some, the observations should appear redundant, and to others inadequate, he would remark that, though on the one hand, a mere catalogue of the remedies would have been comparatively valueless, on the other, it would have been impossible to do justice to the Pharmacology of Throat Diseases, except in an elaborate essay on the subject.

It is hoped, however, that with all its imperfections, THE PHARMACOPŒIA may prove of some service to the busy practitioner and the earnest student, as a reflex of the practice of the Hospital in relation to drugs.

The Editor has to thank his acting medical

colleagues for their kind assistance in revising the proofs, but for the many new formulæ herein contained and for the various remarks thereto appended, he must accept the entire responsibility.

M. M.

LONDON,

May, 1872.

*** The Profits of the sale of this Book will be devoted to the maintenance and development of the Pathological Museum of the Hospital.

THE MATERIA MEDICA.

*** *In this section, the doses are not given, where the medicament is repeated in* THE FORMULÆ, *Page* 26.

Acaciæ Gummi, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Acaciæ.
„ Cretæ.
Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus, B.P.
Trochisci Varii.

Acidum Aceticum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, B.P.
Acetum Scillæ, B.P. *Dose*, 15 to 40 minims.
Gargarisma Acidi Acetici.
Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 6 fluid drachms.
Vapor Acidi Acetici.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale, B.P.

Preparations—Acetum Cantharidis.
Vapor Acidi Acetici.

Acidum Arseniosum, B.P.

Preparation—Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis. *Dose* 2 to 8 minims.

Acidum Benzoicum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

Preparations—Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 15 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

Trochisci Acidi Benzoici.

Acidum Carbolicum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

Preparations—Aqua Acidi Carbolici.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici, B.P.

Gargarisma Acidi Carbolici.

Liquor Acidi Carbolici.

Acidum Citricum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Potassæ Citratis.

Pulveres pro Misturâ Alkalinâ Effervescente.

Acidum Gallicum, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Acidi Gallici.

Acidum Hydrochloricum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.

Gargarisma Acidi Hydrochlorici.

Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. B.P.

(Contains 2 per cent. of Anhydrous Prussic Acid.)

Dose, 2 to 8 minims.

Preparations—Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Acidum Lacticum.

Preparation—Aqua Acidi Lactici.

Acidum Nitricum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.

Gargarisma Acidi Nitrici.

Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Preparation—Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Comp.

Acidum Sulphuricum, B.P.

Preparation—Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 30 minims.

Acidum Sulphurosum, B.P.

Preparation—Aqua Acidi Sulphurosi.
Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi.

Acidum Tannicum, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Aqua Acidi Tannici.
Gargarisma Acidi Tannici Forte.
" " Commune.
Glycerinum Acidi Tannici, B.P.
Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Aconiti Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.
Mistura Aconiti.
Tinctura Aconiti, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 minims.

Adeps Præparatus, B.P.

Æther, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Ammoniæ c Æthere.

Æther Aceticus.

Preparation—Vapor Ætheris Acetici.

Aldehyd.

Preparation—Vapor Aldehyd.

Aloe Socotrina, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

Preparations—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 2 fluid ounces.
Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 6 grains.
Pilulæ Aloës et Ferri.
„ „ et Myrrhæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.
Pilulæ Catharticæ.
„ Rhei Compositæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Alumen, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Aqua Aluminis.
Gargarisma Aluminis.
Pulvis Aluminis c Amylo.

Aluminii Chloridum.

Preparations—Aqua Aluminii Chloridi.
Collyrium Aluminii Chloridii.
Gargarisma Aluminii Chloridi.

Ammoniæ Carbonas, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 6 fluid drachms.
Mistura Amara.
Mistura Stomachica.
Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus, B.P. *Dose*, 20 to 60 minims.

Ammoniæ Liquor, B.P. sp: gr: .959

Preparations—Linimentum Ammoniæ, B.P.
Vapor Ammoniæ.

Amylum, B.P.

Preparations—Glycerinum Amyli.
Pulvis Aluminis c Amylo.

Aqua, B.P.

Preparations—Aquæ Variæ, (*vide* pp. 26 *et seq.*)

Argenti Nitras, B.P. (VIDE CAUSTICS.)

Preparation—Liquor Argenti Nitratis.

Assafœtida, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparation—Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Compositæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Aurantii Cortex, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Stomachica.
Syrupus Aurantii, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid drachms.

Balsamum Tolutanum, B.P.

Preparation—Tinctura Benzoini Composita, B.P.

Belladonnæ Folia, B.P.

Preparation—Extractum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Dose, ¼ to 1 grain.

Belladonnæ Radix, B.P.

Preparation—Linimentum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Benzoinum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Benzoicum, B.P. (vide page 2).

Tinctura Benzoini Composita B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 1 fluid drachm, triturated with mucilage or yolk of egg. (The Benzoin inhalation is made from this Tincture, and Nitrated Papers may be steeped in it.)

Bismuthi Subnitras, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Bismuthi Composita.

Borax, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 40 grains.

Preparations—Gargarisma Boracis.

Glycerinum Boracis. B.P.

Calcis Hydras, B.P.

Preparation—Liquor Calcis. (page 73).

Calumbæ Radix, B.P.

Dose, in powder 5 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Infusum Calumbæ, B.P., Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Pulvis Rhei et Calumbæ.

Calx, B.P.

Preparation—London Paste.

Calx Chlorata, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Chlori.

Cambogia, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains.

Preparation—Pilulæ Catharticæ.

Camphora, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Aqua Camphoræ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 oz.

Linimentum Belladonnæ, B.P.

„ Camphoræ, B.P.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 15 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

Spiritus Camphoræ.

(The Vapor Camphoræ is made from Spiritus Camphoræ).

Camphor is also prescribed in combination with other stimulants in various inhalations. (Vide page 81).

Cantharis, B.P.

Preparations—Acetum Cantharidis, B.P.
Emplastrum Cantharidis, B.P.
Liquor Epispasticus, B.P.
Tinctura Cantharidis, B.P., *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.

Capsici Fructus, B.P.

Dose, ½ to 1 grain.
Preparation—Pilulæ Podophylli.

Cardamomum, B.P.

Preparation—Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, B.P.

Cascarillæ Cortex, B.P.

Preparation—Infusum Cascarillæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Catechu Pallidum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.
Preparations—Tinctura Catechu, B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 2 fluid drachms.
Trochisci Catechu.

Cera Alba, B.P.

Preparations—Unguentum Simplex, B.P.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri, B.P.

Cera Flava, B.P.

Preparations—Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxydi Rubri, B.P.
Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

Chloralis Hydras.

Preparation—Mistura Chloralis Hydratis.

Chloroformum, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 10 minims.

Preparations—Linimentum Chloroformi, B.P.
Spiritus Chloroformi, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 60 minims.
Vapor Chloroformi.

Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex, B.P.

Preparation—Decoctum Cinchonæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Cinnammomi Cortex, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Aromatica.

Colchici Semina, B.P.

Preparation—Tinctura Colchici Seminum, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

Colocynthidis Pulpa, B.P.

Preparation—Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 5 grains.

Conii Folia, B.P.

Preparation—Succus Conii, B.P. *Dose*, 30 to 60 minims.

(Vapor Conii is made from Succus Conii).

Creasotum (Beechwood).

Preparation—Vapor Creasoti.

Creta Precipitata.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Cretæ.

Cubeba, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 3 drachms.

Preparation—Trochisci Cubebæ.

Cupri Sulphas, B.P.

Preparation—Collyrium Cupri Sulphatis.

Digitalis Folia, B.P.

Preparations—Infusum Digitalis, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 4 fluid drachms.

Tinctura Digitalis, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

Elaterium, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Ferri et Ammoniæ Citratis

Ferri Iodidum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in solution.

Preparation—Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, B.P. *Dose*, 20 to 60 minims.

Ferri Phosphas, B.P.

Preparations—Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis, B.P. *Dose*, 1 fluid drachm.

Ferri Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Ferri Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.
Mistura Ferri Sulphatis Aperiens.

Ferri Persulphas.

Preparations—Aqua Ferri Aluminis.
Collyrium Ferri Aluminis.
„ Ferri Sulphatis.
Pilulæ Aloës et Ferri.

Ferrum, B.P.

Preparation—Aqua Ferri Perchloridi, and the various Preparations of Iron herein contained.

Galla, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Gallicum, B.P., (page 2).
„ Tannicum, B.P., (page 4).

Gentianæ Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Gentianæ, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 10 grains.
Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, B.P., *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.
Mistura Stomachica.

Glycerinum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

Preparations—Gargarismata Varia.
Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici, B.P.
„ „ Tannici, B.P.
„ Amyli, B.P.
„ Boracis, B.P.
Misturæ Acidi Gallici.

Guaiaci Resina, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Trochisci Guaiaci.

Hæmatoxyli Lignum, B.P.

Preparation—Decoctum Hæmatoxyli, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Hydrargyrum, B.P.

Preparations—Hydrargyrum c Cretâ, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 8 grains; and the various preparations of Mercury herein contained.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum, B.P.

Preparation—Unguent. Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum, B.P.

Preparation—Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum, B.P.

Preparation—Pilulæ Hydrargyri Subchloridi Compositæ. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Hyoscyami Folia, B.P.

Preparation—Extractum Hyoscyami, B.P. *Dose* 5 to 10 grains.

Iodum, B.P.

Preparations—Pigmentum Iodi.
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, B.P.
Tinctura Iodi, B.P.
Unguentum Iodi, B.P.
Vapor Iodi.

Ipecacuanha, B.P.

Dose, as an Expectorant $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains, as an Emetic 15 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Scillæ Co.
Pulvis Emeticus.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grains.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, B.P. *Dose*, as Expectorant, &c., 5 to 40 minims; as an Emetic, 3 to 6 fluid drachms.

Jalapa, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Pilulæ Catharticæ.
Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P. *Dose*, 20 to 60 grains.
„ Scammonii Compositus B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

Kino, B.P.

Preparation—Trochisci Kino.

Krameriæ Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Krameriæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 grains.
Gargarisma Krameriæ.
Tinctura Krameriæ, B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 2 fluid drachms.
Trochisci Krameriæ.

Lactuca, B.P.

Preparation—Trochisci Lactucæ.

Lini Farina, B.P.

Preparations—Cataplasma Lini, B.P., (but without oil).
Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

Preparation—Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

Lobelia, B.P.

Preparation—Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis, B.P.

Use—For suspending essential oils in Inhalation mixtures.

Magnesiæ Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 60 grains to ½ ounce.

Preparation—Mistura Cathartica.

Morphiæ Acetas, B.P.

Dose, ⅛ to ½ grain.

Preparation—Linctus Limonis.

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 60 minims.

Myrrha, B.P.

Preparations—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P. (page 5.)

Pilulæ Aloës et Myrrhæ, B.P.

„ Rhei Compositæ, B.P.

Nux Vomica, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Nucis Vomicæ, B.P.

Dose, ½ to 2 grains.

Pilulæ Nucis Vomicæ Cathartic, ½ grain in each pill.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

Oleum Abietis Pectinatæ.

Preparation—Vapor Abietis Pectinatæ.

Oleum Anisi, B.P.

Preparations—Tinctura Camphora Composita, B.P.
Vapor Anisi.

Oleum Cajuputi, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Cajuputi.

Oleum Calami Aromatici.

Preparation—Vapor Calami Aromatici.

Oleum Carui, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Carui.

Oleum Caryophylli, B.P.

Preparations—Pilulæ Catharticæ.
Vapor Caryophylli

Oleum Cassiæ.

Preparation—Nitrated papers with Cassia.
Vapor Cassiæ.

Oleum Cinnamomi, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Cretæ.
Nitrated papers with Cinnamon.
Vapor Cinnamomi.

Oleum Crotonis, B.P.

Preparation—Linimentum Crotonis, B.P.

Oleum Cubebæ, B.P.

Preparations—Vapor Cubebæ.
Vapor Cubebæ c Limone.

Oleum Folii Pini Sylvestris.

Preparation—Vapor Pini Sylvestris.

Note.—The Oil here mentioned is not to be confounded with ordinary Oil of Turpentine. It is prepared from the leaves of the PINUS SYLVESTRIS, and is well known in Germany, whence it is imported as Fir-wool oil. It is also largely sold, both in this country and on the Continent, as a patent medicine for external use in Rheumatism.

Oleum Juniperi Anglici, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Juniperi.

Oleum Limonis, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Cubebæ e Limone.

Oleum Lupuli.

Preparation—Vapor Lupuli.

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ, B.P.

Preparation—Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ. B.P.

Oleum Morrhuæ, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms.

Oleum Myrti.

Preparation—Vapor Myrti.

Oleum Olivæ, B.P.

Used in the preparation of various ointments.

Oleum Origani Pallidi.

Preparation—Vapor Origani.

Oleum Ricini, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms.

Oleum Rosmarini, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Rosmarini.

Oleum Salviæ.

Preparation—Vapor Salviæ.

Oleum Santali.

Preparation—Vapor Santali.

Nitrated papers with Santal.

Opium, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

The Preparations in which Opium is contained are:—

Pilulæ Saponis Compositæ, B.P., 1 in 6 nearly.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, B.P., 1 part in 10.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P., $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 1 fluid drachm.

Tinctura Opii, B.P., 1 grain in 15 minims (nearly).

Trochisci Sedativi, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain in each lozenge.

Pepsina Porci (Bullock's).

Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

Podophylli Resina, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain.

Preparation—Pilulæ Podophylli.

Potassæ Acetas, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Diuretica.

Potassæ Bicarbonas, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 40 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Effervescens.

Potassæ Carbonas, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P. (page 5.)
Mistura Ferri Composita, B.P. (page 12.)

Potassæ Citras, B.P.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Potassæ Citratis.
Trochisci Potassæ Citratis.

Potassæ Chloras, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.
Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

Potassæ Nitras, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Salina.
„ Diuretica.
„ Diaphoretica.
Fuming Inhalations, various.

Potassæ Permanganas, B.P.

Preparations—Aqua Potassæ Permanganatis,
Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis, B.P.
Gargarisma Potassæ Permanganatis.

Potassæ Sulphas, B.P.

Preparation—Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. B.P. (page 14.)

Potassæ Tartras Acida, B.P.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P.
Trochisci Potassæ Tartratis Acidæ.

Potassii Bromidum, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

Potassii Iodidum, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Potassii Iodidi.
Pigmentum Iodi.
Tinctura Iodi, B.P.
Unguentum Iodi, B.P.
„ Potassii Iodidi, B.P.

Quassiæ Lignum, B.P.

Preparations—Infusum Quassiæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.
Mistura Amara.
Mistura Ferri Perchloridi cum Quassiâ.
Mistura Ferri Sulphatis cum Quassiæ Aperiens.

Quiniæ Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 10 grains.
Preparation—Mistura Quiniæ.

Rhei Radix, B.P.

Dose, in powder 5 to 20 grains.
Preparations—Mistura Stomachica.
Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.
Pulvis Rhei c Sodâ.

Sabinæ Cacumina, B.P.

Preparation—Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

Saccharum Purificatum, B.P.

Preparations—Saccharum Ustum.
Syrupus, B.P.
Trochisci Varii.

Sapo Durus, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, B.P. (page 10.)
Pilulæ Variæ.

Scammonium, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

Scilla, B.P.

Dose, in powder 1 to 3 grains.

Preparations—Acetum Scillæ, B.P.
Mistura Scillæ Composita.

Scoparii Cacumina, B.P.

Preparations—Decoctum Scoparii, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 4 fluid ounces.
Mistura Diuretica.

Senegæ Radix, B.P.

Preparation—Infusum Senegæ, B.P. *Dose* 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Senna Alexandrina, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Cathartica.

Sinapis, B.P.

Preparation—Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

Soda Caustica, B.P.

Preparation—London Paste.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Vapor Conii.

Sodæ Hypophosphis.

Preparation—Mistura Sodæ Hypophosphitis.

Sodii Chloridum, B.P.

Dose, 10 grains to 1 drachm as a tonic;
2 to 4 drachms as a Cathartic.
Preparation—Aqua Sodii Chloridi.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, B.P.

Dose, ½ to 2 fluid drachms.

Spiritus Rectificatus, B.P.

Contains 16 per cent. of water.
Preparation—Vapores Variæ.

Spiritus Tenuior, B.P.

Preparation—Tincturæ Variæ.

Strychnia, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.
Preparation—Liquor Strychniæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 minims.
Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Comp.

Sumbul Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Nitrated papers with Sumbul.
Tinctura Sumbul, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

Theriaca B.P.

Preparation—Linctus Communis.

Thymolis Hydras.

Preparation—Vapor Thymolis.

Tragacanth, B.P.

Preparation—Trochisci Varii.

Zinci Chloridum, B.P.

Preparations—Aqua Zinci Chloridi.
Collyrium Zinci Chloridi.

Zinci Sulphas, B.P.

Preparations—Aqua Zinci Sulphatis.
Collyrium Zinci Sulphatis.

Zinci Valerianas, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

Zingiber, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Stomachica.
Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P.
Dose, 10 to 20 grains,
„ Scammonii Compositus, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

FORMULÆ

FOR

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

AQUÆ—WATERS.

The Officinal Waters are all, with the exception of Camphor Water, made by distillation, and are generally used as agreeable vehicles for other remedies, or at the most as Carminatives or mild Sedatives. The greater number of the Waters contained in this Pharmacopœia are on the other hand used as local remedies, being employed for *Atomised Inhalations* (page 72), and the term *Aqua* has been thus applied to distinguish the weak solutions used for inhalation, from the stronger solutions or *Collyria*, used for topical treatment with the brush.

Aqua Acid Carbolici.

Take of

Crystals of Carbolic Acid 30 grains.
Distilled Water . 10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic. Especially valuable where there is deficient secretion of mucus.

Aqua Acidi Lactici.

Take of

Lactic Acid . . . 3½ fluid drs.
Distilled Water 10 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Use.—This remedy has been found of great service in diphtheria; it appears to have the effect of dissolving the membranous exhudation.

Aqua Acidi Sulphurosi.

Take of

Sulphurous Acid . 50 minims.
Distilled Water . 10 fluid onnces.
Mix.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic.

Aqua Acidi Tannici.

Take of

Tannic Acid . . 50 to 200 grs.
Distilled Water . 10 fluid ozs.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent. The stronger solution is used as a hæmostatic.

Aqua Aluminii Chloridi.

Take of

Chloride of Aluminium . 50 grains.
Distilled Water . . . 10 fl. ozs.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent and antiseptic.

Aqua Aluminis.

Take of

Alum . . . . . 80 grains.
Distilled Water . 10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Aqua Ferri Aluminis.

Take of

Iron Alum . . 30 grains.
Distilled Water . 10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Aqua Ferri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Iron . 30 grains.
Distilled Water . . 10 fluid ozs.

Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Aqua Ferri Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Iron . 20 to 40 grains.
Distilled Water . 10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Aqua Potassæ Permanganatis.

Take of

Permanganate of Potash 50 grains.
Distilled Water . 10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Aqua Sodii Chloridi.

Take of

Chloride of Sodium . 50 grains.
Distilled Water . . 10 fluid ozs.

Dissolve.

Use.—Stimulant.

Aqua Zinci Chloridi.

Take of

Chloride of Zinc . 20 to 50 grains.
Distilled Water . 10 fluid ounces,

Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Aqua Zinci Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Zinc . 50 grains.
Distilled Water . 10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

CATAPLASMATA-POULTICES

Cataplasma Lini, B.P. (but without Olive Oil.)

Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

CAUSTICA—CAUSTICS.

Argenti Nitras.

The salt is melted in a porcelain or platinum crucible, over a spirit lamp, and fused on to a slender Aluminium rod fixed in a wooden handle.

The use of ordinary *Porte-caustiques* is always attended with the risk of a portion of the caustic becoming detached and falling into the throat; hence the method of employing the Solid Nitrate, here described.

Use.—Especially recommended for touching Syphilitic ulcers of the pharynx and larynx.

London Paste.

Take of

Caustic Soda,

Unslaked Lime, each equal parts.

Reduce to a fine powder in a warm mortar, and

mix intimately. Keep in well closed bottles, and when required for use, take as much as is sufficient, and make into a paste with water.

Use.—Recommended for destroying enlarged tonsils or the elongated uvula, where treatment with guillotine or scissors is objected to.

Note.—This preparation resembles the Vienna paste, but is preferable, in consequence of its being less liable to spread beyond the limits of application. Soda being used instead of Potash, and water in place of alcohol, the preparation is much less painful.

COLLYRIA,* OR SOLUTIONS FOR LOCAL APPLICATIONS.

Collyrium Acidi Carbolici.

30 grains { of the crystals in each fluid ounce of water.

* Although this term has been latterly employed for eye-washes only, it was formerly used indiscriminately for medicines introduced into all the accessible orifices and canals of the body, (Dunglison, *Dictionary of Medical Science*). The Editor has thought it desirable to revive the term in its more extended signification. If a more appropriate term can be suggested, he will be happy to adopt it, but here he will merely remark, that the word *Liquor*, used in Pharmacology for so many compound fluids, does not possess the same precision as the term now proposed.

Collyrium Aluminii Chloridi.

60 grains { of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.

„ *Argenti Nitratis.

60 grains „ „

„ Cupri Sulphatis.

15 grains „ „

„ Ferri Aluminis.

60 grains „ „

„ Ferri Perchloridi Forte.

120 grains „ „

„ Ferri Perchloridi Dilutum.

60 grains „ „

„ Ferri Sulphatis.

60 grains „ „

„ Zinci Chloridi Forte.

30 grains „ „

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* Solutions of Nitrate of Silver are not recommended by the Editor for general topical application to the larynx, except in cases of tertiary syphilitic ulceration, as he has never found the Silver salt of more service than the mineral astringents. Even in the case of specific ulcers of the throat, the solution of Sulphate of Copper is as efficacious as that of Nitrate of Silver. On the other hand, the latter salt, far more often creates spasm and nausea.

Collyrium Zinci Chloridi Dilutum.

15 grains { of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.

„ **Zinci Sulphatis.**

60 grains „ „

EMPLASTRA—PLASTERS.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Emplastrum Cantharadis, B.P.

Emplastrum Roborans, B.P.

GARGARISMATA—GARGLES.

This class of remedies is useful for affections of the mouth, palate, and fauces. The Editor does not, however, recommend Gargles for diseases situated behind the anterior pillars of the fauces. Their use is also contra-indicated, where movement of the fauces causes pain.

In using Gargles, about half a fluid ounce should be taken in the mouth for each act of gargling, and this should be repeated four times on each occasion.

In prescribing gargles of the mineral acids, the patient should be directed to rinse the mouth with cold water after gargling, so as to avoid injury to the teeth.

Gargarisma Acidi Acetici.

Take of

Acetic Acid .	2½ fluid drachms.
Glycerine . .	3 fluid drachms.
Water . . .	to 10 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Uses.—Stimulant and antiseptic. Very useful in the subacute inflammatory affections occurring during the course of the exanthemata.

Gargarisma Acidi Carbolici.

Take of

Carbolic Acid .	20 grains.
Glycerine . .	½ fluid ounce.
Water . . .	to 10 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Uses.—Stimulant and antiseptic.

Gargarisma Acidi Hydrochlorici.

Take of

Dilute Hydrochloric Acid 2 fl. drs.
Glycerine . . . . . ½ fl. oz.
Water . . . to 10 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Use.—Stimulant.

Gargarisma Acidi Nitrici.

Take of

Dilute Nitric Acid . . 1 fl. dr.
Glycerine . . . . . 3 fl. drs.
Water . . to 10 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Use.—Stimulant. Serviceable in cases of tertiary ulceration of the pharynx.

Gargarisma Acidi Tannici Commune.

Take of

Tannic Acid - 120 grains.
Rectified Spirits of Wine 1 fl. dr.
Camphor Mixture . to 10 fl. ozs.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Gargarisma Acidi Tannici Forte.

Take of

Tannic Acid,
Water, equal parts.
Mix.

Use.—This solution (or rather suspension of Tannic Acid in Water) is useful in hæmorrhage from the uvula or tonsils after excision: the patient should be directed to sip the solution or hold it passively in the mouth till the hæmorrhage is arrested. (It is most important that this preparation should be made fresh as it is required.)

Gargarisma Aluminii Chloridi.

Take of

Chloride of Aluminium . 60 grains.
Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.
Dissolve.

Uses.—Astringent and antiseptic.

Gargarisma Aluminis.

Take of

Alum . . . 80 grains.
Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.
Dissolve.

Use.—Mildly Astringent.

Gargarisma Aluminis cum Acido Tannico.

Take of

Alum . . .	60 grains.
Tannic Acid .	80 grains.
Water . . .	10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Gargarisma Boracis.

Take of

Borax . . .	240 grains.
Glycerine,	
Tincture of Myrrh, of each	½ fl. oz.
Water . . .	to 10 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Use.—Mild alkaline astringent.

Gargarisma Ferri Aluminis.

Take of

Iron Alum .	80 grains.
Water . . .	10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi

Take of

Solution of Perchloride of Mercury, B.P. . ℥ix ss.

Glycerine . . ½ fluid ounce.

Mix.

Use.—Stimulant.

Gargarisma Krameriæ.

Take of

Rhatany Root, bruised . ½ ounce.

Water at 100° F. to 10 fluid ounces.

Infuse for one hour, and strain.

Use.—Mildly astringent.

Gargarisma Potassii Bromidi.

Take of

Bromide of Potassium . 100 grs.

Water . . . . . 10 fl. ozs.

Dissolve.

Use.—Sedative and possibly anæsthetic.

Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.

Take of

Chlorate of Potash . 240 grains.

Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Uses.—Mildly antiseptic. Useful in aphthous and secondary syphilitic affections of the mouth, fauces and tongue, and in cases of salivation.

Gargarisma Potassæ Permanganatis.

Take of

Solution of Permanganate of Potash . . . . 1 fluid drachm.

Distilled water to 10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve, keep in a stoppered bottle.

Use.—Antiseptic.

[*Note.*—This gargle diluted with an equal quantity of water, and used at a temperature of about 90° F, may be most advantageously employed with the nasal-douche in cases of ozæna.

More than 20 ounces should never be used in the douche at one time, and 10 ounces will generally be found sufficient.]

Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

Take of

Solution of Chlorinated Soda 4 fluid drachms.

Water . . . to 10 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Use.—Disinfectant. Very useful in sloughing, phagedæna, and putrid conditions.

GLYCERINA—GLYCERINES.

Note.—The following glycerines are used as Throat Collyria.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici, B.P.

Glycerinum Amyli, B.P.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici, B.P.

Glycerinum Boracis, B.P.

LINCTUS—COUGH MIXTURES.

Linctus Communis.

Take of

Tincture of Opium 2 fluid drachms.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid 2 fluid drs.
Treacle . . 2 ounces.
Boiling Water to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid drachm.

Linctus Limonis.

Take of

Solution of Acetate of Morphia 2 fluid drachms.
Syrup of Lemon . 6 fluid drachms.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid drachm.

Linctus Papaveris.

Take of

Compound Tincture of Camphor,
Syrup of Poppies,
Syrup of Tolu, of each 1 fluid oz.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid drachm.

Linctus Scillæ.

Take of

Compound Spirits of Ammonia ½ a fluid ounce.
Wine of Ipecacuanha 2 fl. drs.
Oxymel of Squills to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid drachm.

LINIMENTA—LINIMENTS.

Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.

Linimentum Ammoniæ, B.P.

Linimentum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Linimentum Camphoræ Comp. B.P.

Linimentum Chloroformi, B.P.

Linimentum Crotonis, B.P.

Linimentum Hydrargyri, B.P.

Linimentum Iodi, B.P.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ, B.P.

MISTURÆ—MIXTURES.

Mistura Acaciæ.

Take of

Gum Acaciæ . 4 ounces.
Water . . . to 12 fluid ounces.
Dissolve.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Acidi Gallici.

Take of

Gallic Acid . 120 grains.
Glycerine . . 1 fluid ounce.
Water . . . to 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Take of

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, B.P. 1 fluid drachm.
Camphor Water to 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

Take of

Dilute Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid 3 fluid drachms.

Infusion of Quassia to 12 fl. ozs.

Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Composita.

Take of

Dilute Phosphoric Acid 3 fl. drs.

Solution of Strychnia (B.P.) 1 fl. dr.

Infusion of Quassia to 12 fl. ozs.

Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Aconiti.

Take of

Tincture of Aconite $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Camphor Water to 12 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Amara.

Take of

Carbonate of Ammonia . 60 grains.
Burnt Sugar . 12 minims.
Infusion of Quassiæ to 12 fl. ozs.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Ammoniæ c̄ Æthere.

Take of

Compound Spirits of Ammonia,
Spirits of Chloroform,
Æther . . each ½ fluid ounce.
Camphor Water to 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Aromatica.

Take of

Compound Powder of Cinnamon
90 grains.
Spirits of Chloroform ½ fluid ounce.
Water . . . 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Bismuthi.

Take of

Subnitrate of Bismuth 180 grains.
Mistura Acacia 4 fluid ounces.
Water . . . to 12 fluid ounces.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Cathartica.

Take of

Carbonate of Magnesia . 180 grs.
Sulphate of Magnesia . 720 grs.
Oil of Peppermint. . 10 minims.
Infusion of Senna . to 12 fl. ozs.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Mistura Chloralis Hydratis.

Take of

Chloral Hydrate . . . 240 grs.
Syrup of Orange Flowers 1 fl. oz.
Syrup of Tolu . 1 fluid ounce.
Water . . . to 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce, largely diluted with water.

Mistura Cretæ.

Take of

Precipitated Chalk,
Gum Acacia, each 180 grains.
Cinnamon Water . 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Diaphoretica. *(London Hospital Pharmacopœia.)*

Take of

Ipecacuanha Wine . . 3 fl. drs.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether 6 fl. drs.
Saline Mixture to 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 ounce.

Mistura Diuretica. *(London Hospital Pharmacopœia.)*

Take of

Acetate of Potash . . 240 grains.
Vinegar of Squills . ½ fl. oz.
Decoction of Broom . to 12 fl. ozs.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Effervescens.

Take of

Bicarbonate of Potash 240 grains.
Water . . . to 12 fluid ounces.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce to be taken effervescing with 15 grains of Citric Acid.

Mistura Ferri et Ammoniæ Citratis.

Take of

Ammonio Citrate of Iron 60 grains.
Water . . . 12 fluid ounces.
Dissolve.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Ferri Perchloridi c Quassia.

Take of

Solution of Perchloride of Iron ½ fluid ounce.
Infusion of Quassia to 12 fl. ozs.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Ferri Sulphatis Aperiens.

Take of

Sulphate of Iron . . 24 grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia 720 grains.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid 1 fl. dr.
Peppermint Water to 12 fl. ozs.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Potassæ Citratis.

Take of

Citrate of Potash . 360 grains.
Syrup . . . . . 6 fluid drs.
Water . . . to 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Potassii Bromidi.

Take of

Bromide of Potassium 120 grains.
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia ½ fluid ounce.
Camphor Water to 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce largely diluted with water.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

Take of

Iodide of Potassium, 36 to 120 grs.
Bitter Mixture . 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce largely diluted with water.

Mistura Quiniæ.

Take of

Sulphate of Quinia . 12 grains.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid ½ fluid dr.
Water . . . to 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Salina.

Take of

Nitrate of Potash . 120 grains.
Burnt Sugar 12 minims.
Water . . . 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Scillæ Composita.

Take of

Vinegar of Squills 3 fluid drachms.
Ipecacuanha Wine 1 fluid drachm.
Compound Tincture of Camphor ½ fluid ounce.
Water . . . to 12 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Sodæ Hypophosphitis.

Take of

Hypophosphite of Soda 60 to 120 grains.
Water . . . 12 fluid ounces.

Dose, 1 fluid ounce.

Mistura Stomachica. *(London Hospital Pharmacopœia.)*

Take of

Gentian Root, sliced . 90 grains.
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised 30 grs.
Rhubarb Root, sliced . 20 grains.
Ginger Root, sliced . 15 grains.
Boiling Water . . . 1 pint.

Infuse for two hours and strain.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

PIGMENTA—PIGMENTS.

Tinctura Iodi, B.P.

Pigmentum Iodi.

Take of

Iodine . . .	40 grains.
Iodide of Potassium .	20 grains.
Rectified Spirit	1½ fluid ounce.

Dissolve the Iodine and the Iodide of Potassium in the Spirit.

Liquor Epispasticus, B.P.

PILULÆ—PILLS.

Pilulæ Aloës et Myrrhæ, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilulæ Aloës et Ferri. *(London Hospital Pharmacopœia.)*

Take of

Socotrine Aloes . .	60 grains.
Dried Sulphate of Iron, in powder	60 grains.
Extract of Gentian .	120 grains.

Mix and divide into 60 pills.

Dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Compositæ, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilulæ Catharticæ. *(London Hospital Pharmacopœia.)*

Take of

Jalap in powder . . 180 grains.
Socotrine Aloes in powder } of each
Gamboge in powder . . } 60 grs.
Oil of Cloves 20 minims.
Water a sufficiency.

Mix and divide into 60 pills.

Dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Pilulæ Hydrargyri Sub-Chlorid, Comp. B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilulæ Nucis Vomicæ Catharticæ.

Take of

Extract of Nux Vomicæ 15 grains.
Compound Extract of Colocynth
Extract of Henbane . .
Compound Rhubarb pill, of each
75 grains.

Mix and divide into 60 pills.

Dose, 1 or 2 pills.

Pilulæ Podophylli.

Take of

Resin of Podophyllum 10 grains.
Extract of Henbane
Compound Rhubarb pill, of each 90 grains.
Powdered Capsicum 30 grains.

Mix and divide into 60 pills.

Each pill contains $\frac{1}{6}$ grain of the Resin.

Dose, 1 to 2 pills.

Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilulæ Saponis Compositæ, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 5 grains.

Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PULVERES—POWDERS.

Pulvis Aluminis c̄ Amylo.

Take of

Alum in powder . } of each
Starch in powder . } equal parts.

Mix thoroughly.

Use.—For insufflation in rhinorrhœa.

Pulvis Emeticus.

Take of

Sulphate of Zinc . . 20 grains.

Dose, 20 grains freely diluted with warm water.

Pulvis Rhei c Soda.

Take of

Rhubarb in powder 120 grains.
Bicarbonate of Soda 120 grains.
Ginger in powder . . 30 grains.

Mix and divide into 12 powders.

TROCHISCI—LOZENGES.

The Lozenges herein formulated, are with the exception of those containing Carbolic Acid, made with *fruit paste** in all cases where they are prescribed for their *immediate local effect.* When employed for their constitutional action there is no objection to the hard consistence of the Officinal lozenge.

Each lozenge contains from 70 to 80 per cent. of fruit paste, 1 to 2 per cent. of powdered Tragacanth, 4 per cent. of sugar, and a varying quantity of the medicament according to the formulæ given.

The patient should be directed to allow the lozenges to dissolve passively in the mouth, and fluids should not be drunk for a short time after their use.

Trochisci Acidi Benzoici.

Take of

Benzoic Acid, in powder . 175 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Red Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Mix the dry ingredients, then

* This is a well-known article of commerce, with which lozenge manufacturers are quite conversant.

add the Red Currant Paste until the whole mass weighs 1 lb.; divide into 350 lozenges, of 20 grains each, and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate heat. Each lozenge to be marked B.A.

Dose, One Lozenge every four hours; if used as a "voice-lozenge," one should be taken a quarter-of-an-hour before using the voice.

Use.—A most valuable stimulant and "voice-lozenge," in cases of nervo-muscular weakness of the throat.

Trochisci Acidi Carbolici.

Take of

Pure Carbolic Acid . 350 grains.
Gum Acacia, in powder 220 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder . 5468 grains (12½ ounces).
Mucilage of Gum Acacia 1 fl. ounce.
Distilled Water, as much as is sufficient.

Mix the Carbolic Acid with the powders, add the Mucilage and water to form a mass weighing 1 lb., and divide into 350 lozenges,

and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate heat. Each lozenge to be marked C.A.

Dose, One lozenge four or five times daily.

Use.—Antiseptic and Stimulant.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Take of

Tannic Acid, in powder . 438 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Black Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked T.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Strongly Astringent.

Trochisci Altheæ.

Take of

Powdered decorticated Marshmallow Root . . 400 grains.
Refined Sugar in powder . $\frac{3}{4}$ ℔.
Gum Acacia in powder . . $\frac{1}{2}$ ℔.

Orange flower water and white of egg as much as is sufficient to make into 350 soft lozenges of 40 grains each.

Macerate the marsh-mallow root in the water for 12 hours; strain, then add the Gum Arabic and sugar, dissolve and evaporate to the consistence of honey with constant stirring; add gradually the white of eggs beaten up with the orange flower water. Evaporate with stirring till the paste will not adhere to the hand. Then divide into lozenges.

Dose, One Lozenge every ½ hour or hour.

Use.—Emollient. Valuable after excision of tonsils or uvula.

Trochisci Catechu.

Take of

Extract of Pale Catechu . 700 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges.

Each lozenge to be marked C.T.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 hours.

Use.—Astringent, but less powerful than the Tannin.

Trochisci Cubebæ.

Take of

Cubebs in powder . . 350 grains.
Extract of Liquorice 1225 grains.
Tragacanth in powder 70 grains.
Refined Sugar . . . 200 grains.
Black Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked C.B.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Very serviceable in diminishing excessive secretion of mucus from pharynx, larynx or trachea. These lozenges closely resemble the "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which have so much reputation both in America and Europe, but Black Currant paste is employed, and less gum and sugar.

Trochisci Guaiaci.

Take of

Guaiacum resin, in powder 700 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked G.

Dose, One lozenge every 2 hours in acute inflammations, 3 times a day in chronic affections.

Use.—A specific for arresting crescent inflammation of the tonsils, and useful both in acute and subacute inflammation of the pharynx, and in acute follicular disease of the tonsils, &c.

Trochisci Hæmatoxyli.

Take of

Extract of Logwood, in powder . . . . . 700 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.

Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked L.W.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Mildly Astringent.

Trochisci Kino.

Take of

Kino, in powder . . . 700 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked K.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Astringent; rather less powerful than Rhatany.

Trochisci Krameriæ.

Take of

Extract of Rhatany, in powder . . . . . 1050 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Mix and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked R.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—A very useful astringent; does not disagree with the stomach as is often the case with Tannic Acid, nor does it cause constipation like Kino and Catechu.

Trochisci Lactucæ.

Take of

Extract of Lettuce, in powder . . . . . 350 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 100 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked L.

Dose, One lozenge every hour or two.

Use.—Soothing and mildly sedative.

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

Take of

Chlorate of Potash in powder 1050 grs.
Tragacanth in powder . 140 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Black Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked P.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic, Useful in Thrush, and aphthous ulceration.

Troschi Potassæ Citratis.

Take of

Citrate of Potash in powder 1050 grains.
Tragacanth in powder . 140 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder . 280 grs.
Red Currant paste as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked C. P.

Dose, 1 lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Usc.—Topical Sialogogue.

Trochisci Potassæ Tartratis Acidæ.

Take of

Acid Tartrate of Potash 1050 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 140 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Red Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same mannner as

for Benzoic Acid Lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked T.P.

Dose, One lozenge every two or three hours.

Use.—Topical Sialogogue.

Trochisci Sedativi.

Take of

Extract of Opium, in powder . . . . . 35 grs.
Tragacanth, in powder . 100 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grs.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked S.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Sedative, for irritative coughs and painful conditions of the pharynx. Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of Extract of Opium.

UNGUENTA—OINTMENTS.

Unguentum Hydrargyri, B.P.

Unguent. Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri.

Take of

Red Iodide of Mercury,	1 part.
Simple Ointment . . .	9 parts.

Mix.

This ointment is three times stronger than that of the British Pharmacopœia, and is the preparation which has been prescribed with so much success in India as an external application in Bronchocele. The ointment should be made fresh whenever required for use.

Unguent. Hydrarg. Oxydi Rubri, B.P.

Unguentum Hydrarg. Nitratis, B.P.

Unguentum Iodi, B.P.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi, B.P.

Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

Unguentum Simplex, B.P.

Unguentum Zinci, B.P.

VAPORES—INHALATIONS.

Inhalations as prescribed at this Hospital are of five kinds.

1. STEAM INHALATIONS—*i.e.* steam impregnated with volatile matter. Temperature 130° F. to 150° F.
2. COLD INHALATIONS. Temperature 60° F. to 100° F.

3. DRY INHALATIONS—*i.e.* volatile matters vaporised by heat.
4. ATOMISED INHALATIONS—*i.e.* inhalations of atomised fluids.
5. FUMING INHALATIONS—*i.e.* inhalation of the smoke of ignited nitrated papers.

STEAM INHALATIONS.

The value of Steam Inhalations has long been recognised, both by the profession and the public. The curative effect of this class of remedies, is no doubt in part due to the steam, but a special character is imparted to them by the particular medicament employed in addition to the hot water.

For steam inhalations the Eclectic inhaler, made under the direction of the Editor, is recommended as most effectually combining the chief requisites of an efficient inhaler, viz., 1. that it should contain a sufficient quantity of hot water, and that the temperature should be properly regulated. 2. That the water should be thoroughly impregnated with the active volatile principle which is to be inhaled. 3. That the patient should inhale without effort. 4. That the inhaler should be able to be used in any position of the patient.

The Inhaler consists of three parts—*a*, *b*, and *c*.

a is an open vase, and is essentially the containing vessel, into which the hot water and medicated solution are put. It is shown in Fig. 1, A, with a pint

of water in it; above the water line is a large space for the steam.

b is a kind of lid, resembling an inverted tumbler. It is shown in A forming the lid of the containing vase, and in B with the sides of the vase

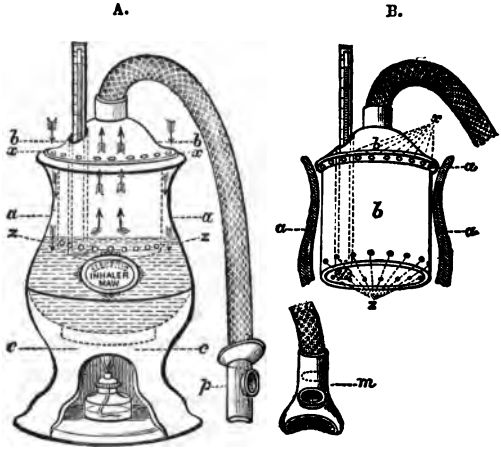

FIG. 1.— THE ECLECTIC INHALER.

drawn diagrammatically. The bottom of the tumbler forms the covering of the vase, and the sides of the tumbler dip down into it, leaving an air chamber between the two parts. When the vase has its proper

quantity of water, the sides of the inverted tumbler or lid, dip down only about half an inch below the water line. The circumference of the lid is perforated with small holes, as seen at *x*, and the circumference of what would be the rim of the tumbler, is also perforated in the same way at *z*. The apertures, both above and below, communicate with the air chamber. When the patient inhales, air rushes through the various holes above at *x*, then through the air chamber, again through the series of holes at *z*, then through the medicated fluid, and finally up to the mouth piece, as shown by the course of the arrows. In the centre of the upper surface of the lid is a projecting nozzle, to which is attached a flexible tube, provided at its extremity with a double-valve earthenware mouth piece. This mouthpiece may be either pipe-shaped (*p*) and held in the mouth, or it may terminate in a large oval cavity (*m*) into which the mouth is introduced. There is an opening in the lid through which a thermometer, registering high temperatures, passes into the water.

c is a stand on which the vase rests, and is made hollow, so as to hold a spirit-lamp.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

1. Remove the lid, and pour in a pint of nearly *boiling* water; then add the medicated liquid, and replace the lid.

2. Light the spirit lamp.

3. When the thermometer stands at 150°F. commence inhaling.

4. The patient may inhale for any length of time,

from five minutes to half an hour, according to the circumstances of the case, but the mouth should not be kept continuously at the mouth-piece. *About six inspirations should be taken in a minute.*

5. Inhalations should as a rule be taken before meals.

6. In order to avoid taking cold, the patient should not go out of doors for half an hour after inhaling.

In the subjoined Formulæ, the quantities of ingredients are generally prescribed for three ounce mixtures, a tea spoonful of which is added to a pint of water at the required temperature, for each inhalation. Although Formulæ are given for each medicament, the quantity of the volatile oil may be increased according to the circumstances of the case, and it is often desirable to combine several essential oils, or other remedies in the same prescription.

In the case of most of the essential oils, light carbonate of Magnesia is used to hold the oil in suspension, in the proportion of half a grain of Magnesia to each drop of the oil. This medium is preferable to Mucilage, Glycerine, or Spirit of Wine.

2. COLD INHALATIONS.

Cold Inhalations are indicated where it is desirable to produce a general effect on the mucous membrane of the throat, and where hot inhalations cause headache and faintness. The temperature may vary from 60° to 100° F. Cold Inhalations are also useful in hot seasons and hot climates.

Any of the forms recommended for cold inhalations, can if it be desired, be employed at a high temperature, but in that case it is generally necessary to slightly reduce their strength.

For cold inhalations, the Eclectic Inhaler answers equally well as for steam inhalations.

3. DRY INHALATIONS.

Dry hot inhalations are indicated in cases of excessive secretion, but are difficult of administration as it is almost impossible to raise the temperature, in any small inhaler, to a sufficient degree, without a very complicated apparatus.

By a slight adaptation of the Eclectic inhaler, however, that apparatus may be conveniently employed.

A cylindrical tin pot having a perforated zinc plate near its lower end, is closely fitted into the vase of the inhaler. (fig 1, *a*, page 68.)

In using the instrument, 15 ounces of boiling water are poured into the vase, previously scalded; the tin vessel is then inserted, some porous substance, such as cotton wool or blotting paper, saturated with the requisite amount of medicated fluid, is laid on the perforated plate and the patient should then inspire slowly.

N.B. It is advisable for these inhalations to use a shorter tube than for steam inhalations.

Any of the volatile oils, Iodine or Thymol, may be

used as dry inhalations. It is not necessary to repeat all the formulæ, but they may be prescribed in the same doses as for steam inhalations, only instead of mixing the oil with light Carbonate of Magnesia, it should be dissolved in Spirit. (*Vide* Vapor Santali).

4. ATOMISED INHALATIONS.

For this purpose, Bergson's well-known tubes, or Dr. Andrew Clark's hand-ball spray producer, or Siegle's Apparatus, answer well.

Siegle's principle is employed on an extensive scale in this Hospital.

A room is devoted to the purpose of inhalations; steam is conveyed from a boiler in the basement to a pipe fixed horizontally round three sides of the inhaling-room, and from this horizontal pipe, there project at regular intervals, and at right angles, secondary tubes which correspond to the horizontal tube of a Siegle's inhaler. Bottles containing different solutions, are connected with each terminal tube. In this way twelve patients are able to inhale at the same time, and if it be required, all can be using different solutions.

The following are the principal remedies used as Atomised Inhalations (*Vide* Aquæ, page 26, *et seq.*)

Aqua Acidi Carbolici.
„ „ Lactici.

Aqua Acidi Sulphurosi.
„ „ Tannici.
„ Calcis, (Liquor Calcis, B.P.)
„ Aluminii Chloridi.
„ Aluminis.
„ Ferri Aluminis.
„ „ Perchloridi.
„ „ Sulphatis.
„ Potassæ Permanganatis.
„ Sodii Chloridi.
„ Zinci Chloridi.
„ Zinci Sulphatis.

5. FUMING INHALATIONS.

These inhalations are derived from the smoke, arising from the ignition of unsized paper, steeped in a solution of nitrate of potash.

Though the value of fuming inhalations has long been recognised both by physicians and patients, the remedy has not hitherto been placed on a scientific basis. This is now done by requiring the papers to be steeped in solutions of *definite strength*, and by modifying their effects by the addition of various volatile principles.

This form of inhalation is recommended in cases of spasmodic dyspnæa, especially when dependent on asthmatic complications or on spasm of the adductors of the vocal cords.

The method of using the papers is as follows :—

A strip is lit at one end and dropped into a cylindrical vessel, (Fig. 2), about 4 inches high,

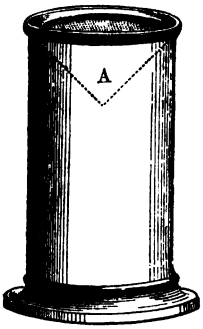

FIG 2.—THE FUMING INHALER.

and of a diameter of 2 inches. The wire gauze cover (A) is then put on, and the fumes are *inhaled* by repeated deep inspirations.

Vapor Abietis Pectinatæ.

Take of

Oil of European Silver Fir 2 fluid drachms.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 60 grs.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. (This oil must be always used quite fresh, as its Terebinthinate properties are apt to become offensive by keeping).

Vapor Acidi Acetici.

Take of

Acetic Acid, B.P.

Glacial Acetic Acid, each 1½ fl. oz.

Mix.

Two teaspoonsful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. It is also antiseptic and is very useful in the inflammatory sore throat of scarlet fever, &c.

Vapor Acidi Carbolici.

Take of

Carbolic Acid . .	21 drachms.
Water	3 fluid drachms.

Dissolve.

For steam inhalation.—A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

For hot dry inhalation.—A teaspoonful to be poured into the apparatus for dry inhalation and the vapour inhaled.

For cold inhalation.—A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. to 100° F.

Use.—Antiseptic. Very serviceable in syphilitic ulceration and carcinoma.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Take of

Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid, (B.P.) 3 fluid drachms.

Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water. at 80° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Very useful in the cough of laryngeal phthisis, and in some spasmodic affections.

Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi.

Take of

Sulphurous Acid 1 fluid drachm.

Water, 20 fluid ounces for each inhalation.

Mix.

The temperature of this inhalation may vary from 60° F. to 100° F.

Use.—Stimulant.

Note.—The value of this remedy has been very much over estimated both by the public and the profession. It is apt to cause spasmodic irritation of the air tubes. It should be inhaled very slowly.

Vapor Ætheris.

Take of

Æther . . .
Rectified Spirits of Wine
each 1½ fl. oz.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Sedative and Anti-spasmodic.

Vapor Ætheris Acetici.

Take of

Acetic Æther . . .
Rectified Spirits of Wine
each 1½ fluid ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Often serviceable in irritation of the larynx.

Vapor Aldehyd.

Take of

Aldehyde . . 4 fluid drachms.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Useful in recent catarrhal congestions.

Vapor Ammoniæ.

Take of

Liquor Ammoniæ, B.P.
sp: gr: ·959 20 to 30 minims.
Water at 80° F. 20 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Inhale for 5 minutes.

Use.—Stimulant; useful in chronic laryngitis and functional aphonia. This inhalation may be advantageously employed in combination with any of the stimulating Volatile oils, or with Camphor or Thymol.

Note.—The strong salts of Ammonia, employed as smelling salts, are very useful in cases of obstinate sneezing, as in hay-fever, influenza, &c. The patient should be directed to smell the salts *directly a disposition* to sneeze is felt.

Vapor Amyl Nitritis.

Take of

Nitrite of Amyl . . . 24 mms.
Rectified Spirit. . . to 3 fl. ozs.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 100° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Anti-spasmodic. Very valuable in some cases of Asthma, and spasm of the glottis.

Note.—This remedy has also been recommended as a dry inhalation, but in this form it occasionally produces *giddiness*, &c.

Vapor Anisi.

Take of

Oil of Aniseed 20 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 10 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Mildly stimulant.

Vapor Benzoini.

Take of

Compound Tincture of Benzoin 1 fluid drachm.
Water at 150°F. 20 fluid ounces.
Mix.

Inhale the vapour that arises.

Use.—A most valuable sedative inhalation for acute inflammations of the pharynx and larynx, especially in their early stages.

Vapor Cajuputi.

Take of

Oil of Cajuput 20 to 30 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 15 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. Useful when the pharyngeal secretion is excessive.

Vapor Calami Aromatici.

Take of

Oil of Sweet Flag . . . 16 mms.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 8 grs.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—A powerful Stimulant. It often acts admirably in cases of chronic congestion of the larynx when other stimulating inhalations have lost their effect.

Vapor Camphoræ.

Take of

Spirit of Camphor . 3 fl. drachms.
Rectified Spirit . . ½ fluid ounce.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation. To be inhaled slowly.

Note.—Camphor in the proportion of 20 grains to the three-ounce inhalation-mixture, will be found a useful additional *stimulant* to any of the other inhalations.

Use.—Stimulant. Very valuable in cases of chronic glandular laryngitis.

Vapor Carui.

Take of

Oil of Caraway . . 20 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 10 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Caryophylli.

Take of

Oil of Cloves 30 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 15 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—A rather powerful stimulant.

Vapor Cassiæ.

Take of

Oil of Cassia 20 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 10 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—A very agreeable and not too powerful stimulant.

Vapor Chlori, B.P.

Use.—Stimulant. Useful in functional aphonia; it is also antiseptic.

Vapor Chloroformi.

Take of

Chloroform . . .	each 1½
Rectified Spirit . .	fluid ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at the desired temperature, (from 60° F. to 100° F.) and an additional teaspoonful to be added every five minutes during the time that the inhalation is used. Not more than 3 teaspoonfuls to be used on any single occasion, except in the presence of a medical practitioner.

Use.—Sedative. Gives great relief in hay fever, and in spasmodic affections of the larynx.

Vapor Cinnamomi.

Take of

Oil of Cinnamon .	20 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia	10 grains.
Water . . .	to 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Conii.

Take of

Dried Carbonate of Soda 20 grains
Water at 150° F. 20 fluid ounces.
Dissolve and add
Juice of Conium. 2 fluid drachms.

The vapour is then to be inhaled.

Use.—Sedative.

Vapor Creasoti.

Take of

Beechwood Creasote . . ½ fl. oz.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia
90 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. A very serviceable remedy for chronic congestion of the larynx and tracheæ. Also of great use in ozœna.

Vapor Cubebæ.

Take of

Oil of Cubebs	2 fluid drachms.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia	60 grains.
Water . . .	to 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—A most valuable Stimulant, especially in laryngorrhœa.

Vapor Cubebæ c Limone.

Take of

Oil of Cubebs	1½ fluid drachm.
Oil of Lemons	½ fluid drachm.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia	60 grains.
Water . . .	to 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—The same as the preceding.

Note.—The Oil of Lemons is prescribed to mask the disagreeable odour of the Cubebs, and it is a fragrant addition to many other inhalations.

Vapor Folii Pini Sylvestris.

Take of

Oil of Scotch Pine (Fir-wool oil) 2 fluid drachms.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 60 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—A mild but useful stimulant in chronic laryngitis.

Vapor Iodi.

Pour 10 drops of Tincture of Iodine into the apparatus for dry inhalation and inhale the vapor; in most cases it is desirable to add a fresh quantity of the tincture twice or thrice on each occasion of inhaling.

Use.—Stimulant.—Useful where pus is formed in large quantities. Sometimes restores the voice in functional aphonia. It is also recommended in some forms of Hay-asthma.

Vapor Juniperi Anglici.

Take of

English Oil of Juniper . 1 fl. dr.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 30 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—An excellent stimulant in cases of vocal weakness.

Vapor Lupuli.

Take of

Oil of Hops . 20 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 10 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Note—This inhalation will be found a great improvement on the inhalation derived by macerating hops in hot water. The bulk of the hops renders the old inhalation inconvenient, and it varies very much in its effect, according to the quality and age of the hops.

Use.—Sedative. Especially useful in relieving the distressing cough of laryngeal phthisis.

Vapor Myrti.

Take of

Oil of Myrtle 20 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 20 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. Very useful in acute tonsillitis.

Vapor Origani.

Take of

Oil of Common Marjoram 15 mms.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 7 grs.
Water . . . . . to 3 fl. ozs.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—A mild Stimulant, useful in sub-acute inflammations.

Vapor Potassæ Nitratis* (Nitrated Papers,) No. I.

Take of

Nitrate of Potash	60 grains.
Water . . .	1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Saturate white blotting paper in the solution, and dry. Cut the paper into pieces 3 inches long and ½ an inch broad. (The object of this division of the papers is to enable the practitioner to order definite quantities.)

Light a paper, drop into the "Fuming Inhaler" or any cylindrical vessel, and inhale the smoke. Use from 1 to 6 papers, one after the other, at each inhalation.

Use.—Anti-spasmodic (*vide* page 73).

Vapor Potassæ Nitratis, (Nitrated Papers), No. II.

Take of

Nitrate of Potash . . .	40 grains.
Water . . .	1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve and treat as in No. I.

* Although but an extremely small quantity of saltpetre passes off with the smoke, and the therapeutic value is probably due to the products of the combustion of the paper itself; it has been thought desirable to give the above name to these inhalations because, whatever the curative agent may be, the employment of Nitrate of Potash is essential.

Vapor Potassæ Nitratis, (Nitrated Papers), No. III.

Take of

Nitrate of Potash 30 grains.
Water . . . 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve and treat as in No. I.

Note.—A particular character may be given to these papers by the addition of various volatile principles. Thus Camphor, and Cassia increase their powers, whilst Benzoin, Santal and Sumbul reduce their action and make them less irritating. The medium strength paper (No. II) is generally employed in these cases, and the method of preparing them is to moisten the papers with the tincture, or in the case of essential oils with a solution of the oil (1 fluid drachm) in rectified spirit (9 fluid drachms), and then to expose the papers for a few minutes to allow the spirit to pass off.

These papers should be kept in tin foil or prepared in small quantities as the demand requires.

The following are the Preparations found most useful:

Nitrated Papers, with Compound Tincture of Benzoin.
„ „ Spirits of Camphor.
„ „ Oil of Cassia.
„ „ Oil of Cinnamon.
„ „ Oil of Santal.
„ Tincture of Sumbul.

Vapor Pumelii.

Take of

Oil of Mountain Pine 1½ fluid drachms.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 45 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. (Rather more powerful than the fir-wood oil).

Vapor Rosmarini.

Take of

English Oil of Rosemary 30 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 15 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Salviæ.

Take of

Oil of Sage . 30 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 15 grains.
Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Santali.

Take of

Oil of Santal 20 minims.
Rectified Spirit of Wine to 3. fl. ozs.
Mix.

Ten or fifteen drops to be used with the dry inhaler and the vapour inhaled. A fresh quantity of the solution may be added four or six times, so as to make the amount 1 teaspoonful for each inhalation.

Use.—Sedative—Valuable in sub-acute inflammations with increased mucous secretion.

Vapor Thymolis.

Take of

Hydrate of Thymol . .	20 grs.
Rectified Spirit . . .	3 fl. drs.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia	10 grains.
Water . . .	to 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—A strong stimulant, and is very useful in chronic glandular pharyngitis and laryngitis. Thymol, like Camphor, will be found a most useful addition to many of the essential oil inhalations.

	Full.	Milk. Milk, 2 Pints.	Fish.	Half-Full.	Half-Milk.	Extras to be ordered only by the Medical Officers.
Breakfast. 8 a.m.	Bread, 4 oz.* Butter, ½ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, 1½ oz. Milk, 2 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, ½ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, 1½ oz.	Is the same as Full Diet, but ½ lb. of Fish in place of Meat for Dinner.	Is the same as Full, but only 3 oz. of Cooked Meat is given and 8 oz. of Bread allowed	Is the same as Milk Diet, but only 1 pint of Milk and 1 Egg are allowed.	2 oz. of Cooked Meat. Chop. Light Pudding. Beef-Tea, (1 lb. of gravy beef to each pint. Eggs. Oysters. Green Vegetables. Bottled Ale or Stout.
Dinner. 12.30 p.m.	Bread, 4 oz. 6 oz. Cooked Meat.† 6 oz. Potatoes.‡ Pudding. Porter. Half a pt.§	‖ Bread, 4 oz. Beef-Tea, half a pint (made from ½ lb. of beef.) 2 Eggs.				
Tea. 4.30 p.m.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, ½ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, 1½ oz. Milk, 2 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, ½ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, 1½ oz.				
Supper. 8 p.m.	Arrowroot or Corn Flour, with half a pint Milk, or 1 pint Gruel, or Suet and half a pint Milk, or 4 oz. Bread and half a pint of Porter.	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Gruel, or Rice, or 1 Egg.				

* The entire quantity of Bread, Butter and Sugar allowed for the day is allotted each morning, and may be used at different meals, according to the inclination of the Patient. † 8 oz. *uncooked* Meat—Sunday and Wednesday, Roast Beef; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Roast Mutton; Tuesday, Boiled Mutton; Friday, Pork and Boiled Beef alternately. ‡ 6 oz. *uncooked* Potatoes. § When Porter is not given Barley water is allowed. ‖ Where the Patient can take no solid food, 1 pint of Beef Tea and 1 extra Egg are allowed in place of the Bread.

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